



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

TRINIDAD.

Quarantine against the island removed.

Consul Smith reports, December 15, as follows:

The quarantine imposed against this island for some time past by the neighboring colonies has been broken off, and good health at present prevails at this port.

TURKEY.

Report from Bagdad—Cholera outbreak at Kerbela and Messeieb.

Vice-Consul Hurner reports, December 24, as follows:

I have to report the outbreak of cholera at Kerbela, southwest of Bagdad, about 60 kilometers distance, as well as at Messeieb, on the Euphrates, on the way to Kerbela.

I inclose a copy of the bulletins from the sanitary inspector of Bagdad from December 11 to date.

BULLETIN.

Dindieh, December 19, 2 deaths; Kerbela, December 11–22, 422 deaths; Messeieb, December 18–20, 32 deaths.

Report from Harput—Cessation of cholera epidemic at Diarbekir—Danger of recurrence.

Consul Norton reports, January 7, as follows: All cases of cholera in Diarbekir are reported as having finally ceased, probably in consequence of colder weather. There is no doubt the epidemic will break out in a most virulent form throughout the vilayet of Diarbekir in the spring. The authorities of this vilayet are keenly alive to the prospective danger.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended January 23, 1904. Population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended January 26, 1904. Estimated population, 12,300. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BELGIUM—*Liege*.—Year ended December 31, 1903. Population, 165,534. Total number of deaths, 2,763, including enteric fever 16, measles 64, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 13, smallpox 4, and 229 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Marseille*.—Month of December, 1903. Census population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 980, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 21, measles 6, whooping cough 2, smallpox 29, and 110 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 16, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 19 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,425.